The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,831.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
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" including postage..... " 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Brindisi ..... 1st class £40; 2nd class £24. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal)—1st class £40; 2nd class £24. } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Baltzbonne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEGRA, Tons 1,500, Captain Cousins, will be despatched to Liverpool, on or about 7th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 31st December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

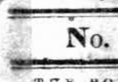
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



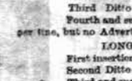
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. H.P. [illegible] Captain G. N. Herron, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, a receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine First-class Screw Steamer TAGUS, Captain J. T. Grey, 1,554 tons, will sail about the middle of January 1871, and has excellent accomodation for First-class Passengers. Apply to the CAPTAIN on Board, or to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 22nd December 18 0.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamer IBIS, 1,200 tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 20th January. Rate of Pass for Cabin Passengers £40, including food and table wine. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Austrian Lloyd's Agents.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 24th December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH SEVEN STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
" Suez	40	£22-10	8
" Port Said	42	£24	8
" Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNCLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s.s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
" Suez	34	22	8
" Port Said	38	24	8
" Alexandria	39	25	9-10
" Brindisi	45	29	12
" Naples	47	33	14
" Leghorn	50	34	14
" Genoa	50	34	14
" Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rapattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home use:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Mantl.
1 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Sock	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Sock	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawrs.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
2 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
2 Scarfs and Ties.	1 Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the B. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay, BAIRAM & Co., Apollo House.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ISMAEL, Captain Jones, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO within 4 days from date, otherwise it will be landed at their risk and expense.

REHMOOBHOY DHURUMSEE, Agent.

No. 35, Shamajee Hasajee Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, as follows:—

26 Cases of Dhuties.
10 Bales, 200 pieces, of Scarlet Woollen Cloth.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Cape Chesnut Horse.

Bombay, 29th December 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, 30TH DECEMBER,
MESMERIC PHENOMENA EXTRAORDINARY.

PROFESSOR HUME.

MESMERISM EXPLAINED.
"IMMENSE FUN."

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Second Seats Rs. 2

Doors open at half-past 8, to commence at 9 p.m.
Reserved Seats may be secured at the Hall on Friday, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m.

N.B.—Parents wishing to know the real character and capabilities of their children, have now an opportunity of doing so. Full analysis of Character Rs. 10.

NOTICE.—The s.s. HISTORIAN will most probably sail on TUESDAY, 3rd January. She has still room for a few First-class Passengers.—Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOPANI BRANCH.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this BRANCH of RAILWAY will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon of the 16th January 1871. Tenders must be sealed and marked outside, "Tenders for Mopani Branch."

Printed Specification, General Conditions of Contract, Schedule for Rates and Form of Tender can be obtained on the payment of the sum of Ten Rupees at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, where the Drawings can also be seen.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. H. P. LAMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Office, Bombay, 28th December 1870.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of SELECTED WORKS of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ART and SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, under the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR PHOTOGEAPHERS, who are willing to send PHOTOGRAPHS to the forthcoming EXHIBITION, are requested to forward them addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Town Hall, on or before SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Town Hall, or School of Art.

C. R. OVANS,
Honorary Secretary.

Honorary Secretary's Office, Bombay Local Committee, 28th December 1870.

NOTICE.—Sections 210, 211, of Bombay Act II. of 1865.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the City has been divided into the following Districts, for the purpose of Registering BIRTHS and DEATHS, and that the undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Registrars for the respective Districts:—

No. of District Section	District for Registration of Births and Deaths.	Names of Registrars.	Residence.
1	1 Colaba, Fort, and Esplanade	Dr. Shantaram Wittul.	No. 880, Breach Candy Road.
	2 Market		
	3 Chukla		
	4 Mandvee		
	5 Dhobee-talao		
	6 Phunuswaree and Bhoodwaree		
2	1 Girgaum and Chowpatty	Dr. Succaram Arjoon	No. 171, Breach Candy Road.
	2 Wadjeshwar and Mahalmee		
	3 Khetwady		
	4 Khetwara		
3	1 Oomurkhanny & Dongree	Dr. J. Anderson	J. J. Hospital.
	2 Mandvee and Tarwaree		
	3 Kamathipoora		
4	1 Parell	Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Dispry.	Lowjee Wadia's Parell.
	2 Sewree		
	1 Mahim	Dr. Nusserwanjee Jehangheer	Mahim Bazar Road.
5	2 Worlee		
	3 Seo or Sion	M. S. A. de Lima	In Harbour, Police Hulk.
	Water Division		

All persons residing in the above Districts are hereby informed that all Deaths and Births occurring in their families must be reported immediately to the Registrar of the District in which they reside.

Every person whose duty it is to report such Birth or Death, neglecting to do so, renders himself liable to a penalty of Rupees One Hundred for each offence, under Sections 214 and 215 of Bombay Act II. of 1865.

All former notices on this subject are hereby cancelled.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 28th December 1870.

GENTLEMEN'S
WHITE AND STRAW COLOURED
KID GLOVES,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Under the Management of
Mr. H. RICHARDSON.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), Dec. 29TH,
SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GREAT AND LEGITIMATE SUCCESS.
MILKY WHITE
Will be repeated, by general desire, for the LAST TIME.

First appearance of Mr. J. LESLIE from the Princess's Theatre, London.

Last time of the favourite farce, entitled,
A CAPITAL MATCH.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 29th, will be repeated the Original Serio-Comic Drama, in two Acts, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled,
MILKY WHITE.

Daniel White (unpopularly known as "Milky White," a Cowkeeper) ..... Mr. H. Richardson.
Dick Dingo a Cow Boy ..... Mr. C. Danvers.
Archibald Wood, a Veterinary Surgeon ..... Mr. E. Leslie (his first appearance).
Rude Boy ..... Master Checky.
Mrs. Soap (proprietor of the Baby Lily Emporium, neighbour of White, and father of Annie Wh[illegible] ..... Miss P. Maynard.
Annie Wh[illegible] ..... Mrs. H. Richardson.

who in character he will sing the Ballad,
"BABY LOVE."

Composed expressly for this piece by Frank Musgrave, Esq.

Act I.—ALLEY AND PARLOUR OF MILKY WHITE.
Act II.—WHITE'S BEDROOM.

One Night is supposed to elapse between the Acts.

The Performance will conclude with Maddison Morton's popular and laughable Farce of
A CAPITAL MATCH.
In which Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss P. Maynard, and Mr. C. Danvers will appear.

The next Performance will take place on SATURDAY, New Year's Eve.

An efficient Band is engaged, under the direction of Mr. De Souza

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... 3 | Pit 1

Doors open 8-30. Performance commences at 9 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Box Plan is now open at Messrs. SOUNDY'S, where Dress Circle Seats can be secured and numbered free of extra charge.

SIGNOR J. INZOLI,
PROFESSOR OF PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
128, Malabar Hill.

Terms Rs. 4 per lesson—for 12 lessons, (it being at the Pupil's option to take one or more lessons per week).

Address also Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

TO OWNERS of COTTON PRESSES.—Attention is called to Section 5 of Act IX. of 1863. APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENCES should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Apollo Street, Bombay.

G. F. FORBES,
Officiating Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

Bombay, 26th December 1870.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 3rd January 1871, at 2 P.M., at the Government Reclamation Work Yard, Moody Bay, Two Pairs of small highly-finished OSCILLATING ENGINES with BOILERS, &c., Percussion Cap Machinery, Shafting, &c., intended for Theodore, late Emperor of Abyssinia; also a lot of Old Copper, Firewood, &c.

Catalogues, and any further information, may be obtained from the undersigned.

F. B. WILSON,
Storekeeper, Government Reclamation Works.

Elphinstone Bunder, 20th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
GOODS,
IMPORTED BY
Mr. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ALBUMS.
ALBUMENISED PAPER.
BACON OVERLAND.
BATHING TUBS, Galvanised Iron.
Do., Tin painted.
Do., for Travelling.
BEER, BASS'S, by Cameron and Saunders.
BINDING MATERIALS and TOOLS.
BINDING CLOTH.
BLANKETS.
BRASS RULES.
BUTTER, FRENCH.
Do. ENGLISH.
CASH BOXES.
CANDLES.
CARD BOARDS, white and coloured.
Do., Bristol.
Do. for Mounts and Printing.
CARPETS, FANCY.
CHEESE, DOUBLE GLOSTER.
Do. CHESHIRE.
Do. CHEDDAR.
Do. STILTON.
Do. DUTCH.
Do. GRUYERE.
CHEROOTS, TRICHINOPOLY.
Do. Thompson's and Dawson's Musters.
Do. PONDICHERRY.
Do. COCONADA.
Do. CASES.
Do. HOLDERS.
CLARET, for Breakfast.
Do. for Dinner.
COCOA EPP'S HOMŒOPATHIC.
Do. NIBS, in Tins.
COGNAC.
COIR RUGS, Fancy English.
COMBS, INDIA RUBBER.
CORD & TWINE.
COOKING STOVES.
COUNTERPANES.
CORKS, for Quarts & Pints.
CROQUET GAMES.
EMBOSSING PRESSES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Do. EARTHENWARE.
FANCY GOODS.
FRUITS in SYRUP.
GLASSWARE, Table Glass.
Do. Bohemian.
GOLD LEAVES.
GOLD BRONZE.
GOLD BEADINGS.
HAMS, in Canvas Overland.
HAND ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS, by Trayser.
Do. by Reitheimer.
INSULATORS for PIANOS, all Colours.
ICE BOXES.
INK STANDS.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
LAMPS, BRASS, READING.
Do. GERMAN SILVER, READING.
Do. KEROSINE, TABLE.
LEATHER,—Sheep, Goat, Russia.
Do. Patent, Roon, Morocco, Calf.
LIME JUICE, Champagne.
LIQUOR AYA PANA, in Glass stoppered bottles.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.
Do. PRESSES & MATERIALS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
Do. CHEROOT HOLDERS.
MILL BOARDS.
OILMANSTORES.
OVERLAND PROVISIONS.
OLD TOM.
PACKING PAPER.
PAPER BINDERS.
PASTE BOARDS.
PENCILS, FABER'S OFFICE.
PENCILS, DRAWING and BALL PROGRAMME.
PENCIL CASES.
PIANOFORTES, SQUARE.
PIANOFORTES, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.
PIANOFORTES.
PIANO STOOLS.
Do. REQUISITES.
PIPES, Briarwood and Meerschaum.
POTASH, best AMERICAN in Stone Jars.
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Do. INK.
QUININE, HOWARD'S.
RAILWAY WRAPPERS.
RULING INK, Red and Blue.
SEWING MACHINES, Lock stitch.
Do. THREAD and SILK.
SOAP, ENGLISH BAR.
STABLE FITTINGS.
STENCIL PLATES.
STOUT, GUINNESS'S, by Friend.
TABLE CLOTHS, English Damask.
TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, country made.
TEA POTS, Britannia Metal.
TIN PLATE WARE.
TOBACCO, English and American.
TOILET SETS.
TOWELS, English and country made.
TOYS, in Cases.
WALL PAPER.
WINES, German and French.
WOOLLEN RUGS.
WORK BOXES.
WRITING DESKS.

A SPECIAL CATALOGUE WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED.

PIANOS.

Mr. NEUBERG begs to draw the special attention of his Constituents and the Public to the Consignment of his

PIANOFORTES

Just received. These Instruments are well known in Bombay and the Mofussil as being extremely durable and sweet-toned; they are manufactured by the celebrated Makers,

SCHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART,
FOR
INDIA.

Mr. N. has much pleasure in being able to furnish numerous References to intending Purchasers.

Price Rs. 575 Net Cash.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY.....Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA.....Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be passed at the respective quotations.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, &c., that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our tranways—the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co....	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto Grier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvees of '63 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto..... The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	40 0
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0
	*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.	
	HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.	

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior.....	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

SILVER GOODS;
Bouquet Holders, Cigar Cases, Testimonial Cups, Salt Cellars in sets, Snuff Boxes, &c.

SMELLING BOTTLES
Single and Union, a selection of 20 patterns in a variety of colours and cutting.

SMOKERS' CHOICE
Of Cigar Cases, in Silver, Tortoiseshell, and Morocco; Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

TOILET CASES
In Morocco, with the best fittings, &c., all of best Ivory.

VASES
Of Bohemian Glass and Porcelain.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES,
Elegantly finished; of inlaid Woods, Morocco, or Russia.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, PASSENGERS' and HORSES', issued from all Stations to all Stations, from 22ND DECEMBER to 5TH JANUARY, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins of Ahmedabad and the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS—INCREASE OF THIRD CLASS FARES.

On and after 1st January, the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS, between SURAT and AHMEDABAD and SABURMUTTEE, will be slightly ALTERED and ACCELERATED.

The Up and Down Mails will stop at Wasaud and Palghur.

The Third-Class Fares by the Mail Trains will be increased from Three to Four Pies per Mile. Third-Class Fares by all other Trains will remain Three Pies per Mile as at present.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, pro Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

RE GEORGE ASHBURNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ASHBURNER, late of Filgate in the County of Sussex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Vilgate, aforesaid, on the 13th day of June 1866, and Letters of Administration whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at London, annexed) were, on the 20th day of November 1870, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorney of KATHERINE ASHBURNER, Widow, the relict, and JOHN HENNINGS (in the Will written John) NIX, Esquire, two of the Executors of the said Will and Testament of the said Ashburner, deceased, are required on or before the 31RE, and January 1871 to send to Messrs. REMINGTON Administrator, the LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Estate, and particulars of their Claim upon or against the Administrator will hand that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of Hennings Nix, as such Executor Katherine Ashburner, and [illegible] regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, or to the said deceased in their hands, are hereby having property [illegible] with to pay or account for said Debts or Property required [illegible] said Administrator.—Dated 3rd day of December 1870.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 26th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 9th and 23rd December 1870, and 6th and 20th January 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 14th and 28th December 1870, and 11th and 25th January 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 7th and 21st December 1870 and 4th, 7th, 8th January 1871.

For PENANG, SINGAPORE, Rangoon and Moulmein, 7th December 1870, and 3th January 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 23rd December 1870, and 20th January 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore), and Carwar, 13th and 27th December 1870, and 10th and 24th January 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 6th and 20th December 1870, and 3rd, 17th and 31st January 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December 1870 and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Jask, and Bassorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 12th and 26th December 1870, and 9th and 23rd January 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam and Bimlipatam, 3rd and 31st December 1870, and 28th January 1871.

Managing Agents.....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
" Madras.....Messrs. BINNY & Co.

NOTICES.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Residents in the Mofussil, desiring to avail themselves of the selection, should communicate their wants in full time, in order to prevent disappointment.

ALBUMS
To take one, two, or four Portraits in a page.

CARD CASES
Of Ivory, Mother-o'-Pearl, Silver, and Tortoiseshell, plain and silver mounted.

CHINA CURIOSITIES;
Comprising Ivory Card Cases, Chess Boards, Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tea Caddies, &c.

DESKS AND WRITING CASES
Of Russia, or Morocco, plain, or richly tooled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS, AND DRESSING CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
Of superior finish and thickness of plating.

JEWELLERY
Of the best London manufacture only.

PARIAN STATUETTES
After the first Masters, of the present and past ages, each complete with ebony stand and glass shade.

PENCIL CASES,
Gold, Silver, and Ivory.

RETICULES, AND SEALSKIN HAND BAGS,
A very handsome selection.

SCENT CASKETS
In Morocco, Mother-o'-Pearl, and Tortoiseshell, each containing one, two, three, or four silver-capped bottles.

SILVER GOODS;
Bouquet Holders, Cigar Cases, Testimonial Cups, Salt Cellars in sets, Snuff Boxes, &c.

SMELLING BOTTLES
Single and Union, a selection of 20 patterns in a variety of colours and cutting.

SMOKERS' CHOICE
Of Cigar Cases, in Silver, Tortoiseshell, and Morocco; Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

TOILET CASES
In Morocco, with the best fittings, &c., all of best Ivory.

VASES
Of Bohemian Glass and Porcelain.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES,
Elegantly finished; of inlaid Woods, Morocco, or Russia.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes' Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Iron in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bunting Tine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,490
15,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	995
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,850
30,000	250	all	1 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
4,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,076	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
13,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	250	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	134
730	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	270

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	100.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	127
...	£ 0	13.16.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	192.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,880	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,400	250 ps.	Albert Co. Karachee	700
250	3,000	880	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,600	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	250 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,170
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	540
500	4,880	all	900 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
250	2,000	all		East India Press Co.	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,250
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	990
500	5,000	all	Nil	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	2,000	120 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	365
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	750	75 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Tuticorin Press Co.	1,100
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	90	Albert Mills Co.	1,225
500	2,000	all	125 ps.	Alliance Spinning	2,475
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	990
100	150	150	...	Bromo Mills	245
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,275
750	2,000	all	150 ps.	Great Eastern	1,740
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,095
800	2,500	all	80 p.s.	Oriental	2,175
600	1,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,750

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	600
11,000	50	all	5 ps.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	380

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
...	500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	29
	25	19	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	14
	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
	200	681	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	92
	3,500	2,44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

Wilmot, Captain, Bombay 69th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Ibs, Captain, Bengal 16th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Hazelgrove, Captain, Bombay Ordnance Department, on leave from Ahmednabad.
Wright, Lieutenant, Madras 45th Foot, on duty, from Madras.
Miller, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from Deolalee.
Lenton, Quartermaster, Bengal 62nd Regiment, on duty, from England.
Hathaway, Captain, 62nd Regiment, on duty, from England.
Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, Bombay, on duty, from Belgaum.
Talbot, Captain, Madras 76th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Madras.
Gilbert, Ensign, Madras 3-60th Rifles, on duty, from Madras.
Holberton Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Woolcombe, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kirkee.
Iredell, Lieutenant, Bengal 104th Fusiliers, on medical certificate from Nowshera.
Stock, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
McAlevey, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Bayley, Major, Madras 16th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Hackett, Ensign, Bengal 1-3rd Buffs, on duty, from England.
Baker, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Bristow, Ensign, Bengal 107th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Shaw, Captain, Madras 16th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Stone, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Ffolliott, Captain, Bombay 59th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Hogg, Major, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.
McLeod, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, from medical certificate, from England.
Russell, Vet. Surgeon, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Ommanney, Ensign, Bengal 107th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Wray, Ensign, Bombay 106th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Close, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Peacock, Surgeon, Bengal 63rd Regiment, on duty, from England.
Arathoon, Lieutenant, Bengal 58th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Boil[illegible], Lieutenant, Bengal 11th Foot, on duty, from England.
Begbie, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Wright, Captain, Bengal [illegible] Foot, on duty, from England.
Oliver, Vet. Surgeon, Bengal [illegible] Horse Artillery, from medical certificate, from England.
Fowler, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical [illegible] on duty, from England.
Gibson, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from St. Thomas's Mount, Madras.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Douthwaite, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment, to join, to Fyzabad.
Irwin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Saharunpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 19th December

The G. G. in C. is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Police Dept. of British Burmah :—

Major W. G. Grove, Dist. Supt. 4th grade, to be a Supt. 3rd grade.

Capt. R. F. Litchfield, on leave, Dist. Supt. 5th grade, to be Supt. 4th grade.

Capt. L. B. Bance, Assist. Supt., on leave, to be Supt. 5th grade.

Major W. G. Grove, Supt. 3rd grade, to officiate as Supt. 2nd grade

Mr. G. D. Anderson, Supt. 5th grade, to officiate as Supt. 3rd grade.

Mr. T. D. Jamieson, Assist. Supt., to officiate as Supt 4th grade.

Mr. M. Macleod, Assist. Supt., to officiate as Supt. 5th grade.

The G. G. in C. is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Police Dept. of the Central Provinces :—

Mr. W Munton, Dist Supt of Police, 5th class, to be Assist. Dist. Supt. of Police.

Mr. C. F. Anderson, Assist. Dist. Supt., to be Dist. Supt. of Police, 5th class.

Mr. W. H. Pattisson, Supt. of Police in British Burmah, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for one year.

Mr D. Scott to officiate temporarily as an Assist. Supt. in the Police Dept. of British Burmah, vice Mr. J. Reid, on leave.

The G. G. in C. has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Police Dept. of British Burmah :—

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, offg. as an Assist. Supt., to officiate as Supt. 3rd grade.

Mr. W. Hannay, Inspector, 1st grade, to officiate as Assist. Supt.

Lieut. G. Strahan, R.E., Depy. Supt. Topog. Survey Dept. in charge of the Rajpootana Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Lieut. J. Hill, R.E. Assist. Supt. 2nd grade, Great Trigl. Survey of India, to officiate as Assist. Supt. 1st grade, vice Lieut. W. J. Heaviside.

Lieut Col D. J Nasmyth, R.E., Depy. Supt. 2nd grade, Great Trigl. Survey of India, to officiate as Depy. Supt. 1st grade, vice Major T. G. Montgomerie.

Mr. W. B. Cole, M.A., Assist. Supt. 2nd grade, Great Trigl. Survey of India, to officiate as Assist Supt. 1st grade.

Mr. W. H. Otley, Proby. Assist. Supt. Rev. Survey, Mysore, has passed an examination in Canarese.

The Gov. Genl. has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, to be Honorary Chaplain to His Excellency

The services of the Rev. G. W. Manson, M.A., B.D., appointed an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estab., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Surg. J. C. Whishaw, Supt. Central Jail, Lucknow, to officiate as Sanitary Commr of Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R. A. Chadwick, offg. 2nd in Command and Squad. Officer, Erinpoorah Irr. Force, to officiate as Adjt of that Force and Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. G. W. Kellner, Inspr. of Local Offices of Account, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

Mr. G. W. Bagley, Offg Assistant to the Depy. Accts. Genl., Con. Prov., is allowed leave for two months. Mr. J. H. Biggs to officiate during the absence of Mr. Bagley.

Mr C. K. Dove to officiate as Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India during the absence of Mr. R. Hogg.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The [illegible] mentioned gentleman having been appointed an Assist. Surg. in H. M.'s Indian Mily. Forces at the Presy. of Bengal, he accordingly admitted into the service :—Assist. Surg J. F. M'Connell, M. B.

The G. G. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Punjab Cavalry—Capt. G. C. Bird, 1st Squad. Sub. 5th Cav. and offg. 2nd in Command. and Squad. Officer 1st Cav., to be 2nd Squad. Sub., vice Lieut. Watts.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. W. J. Vousden, 2nd Squad Sub., to be 1st Squad. Sub., vice Capt. Bird—Lieut. J. B. Watts, 2nd Squad. Sub., 1st Punjab Cav. to be 2nd Sub., vice Lieut. Vousden.

Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Inf.—Major A. C. Lilly, 2nd in Commd. and offg. Commd. 2nd Inf., to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough of Col. H. Hoseason.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Ro[illegible] Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D[illegible] 2nd Capt. J. T. Twigge and Lieuts. R. J. B[illegible] Glaney.

The services of Assist. Surg. J. G[illegible] are placed temporarily at the disposal of [illegible] of Bengal.

The services of 2nd Capt. D. C[illegible] Bl. Engrs., are placed at the disposal of th[illegible]

Lieut. Col. C. J. Hodg[illegible] allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

Assist Apoth T. G. Bi[illegible] om the service.

Surg. Major W. Crad[illegible] mitted to retire from the service on a pe[illegible] annum.

The undermentioned [illegible] Bl. Staff Corps, having completed two [illegible]s, are promoted to the rank of Major :—

Capts. G. J. Paul[illegible] F. Sharpe, P. H. F. Harris, T. E. Vander Gucht, [illegible] Chambers, and C. C. Taylor.

The undermentioned officers of the Bl. Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lieuts. W. [illegible] Maitland and J. H. Baldwin.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut.-Col., is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet :—

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Moyle, Dep. Staff Corps.

The following promotion is made :—

Brevet, to be Colonel—Lieut.-Col. E. Thompson, Dep. Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made in the Warrant grade of the Army Comsts. Dept.

Permanent—Sergt. R. W. Sadlier to be Sub-Conductor, in succession to Sub-Condr. C. H. Elridge, deceased—Sergt. John Mayne, to be Sub-Conductor, in succession to Sub-Condr J. O'Brien, pensioned.

Temporary—Sergt. W. James to be Acting Sub-Conductor, in succession to Actg. Sub-Condr. R. W. Sadlier, confirmed in that grade.—Sergt W. Arnol to be Acting Sub-Conductor, in succession to Actg. Sub-Condr J. Mayne, confirmed in that grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Bartlett is appointed to the P. W. Dept. as an Assistant Engr. 2nd grade, and posted to the N. W. Provinces for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr J. H. Harding, Controller of P. W. Accounts, 3rd class, British Burmah, rejoined from furlough, to officiate as Controller of P. W. Accounts, C. I.

Mr. W. A. Billings, offg Controller of P. W. Accounts, C. I., will revert to his substantive appointment as Depy. Controller of P. W. Accounts, Bengal, on being relieved by Mr. Harding.

Col. C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., on return from furlough, to officiate as Chief Engr. and Secy. to the Govt. N. W. Prov. in the P. W. D. Dept. during the absence on furlough of Col. Hodgson.

Mr. J. F. Birkinshaw, Asst. Engr., 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

Corpl. Dunlop, 79th Highrs. is re-appointed to the P. W. Dept, Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Cen. Prov.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolans & Cutch bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£4 10s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 35 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	H. M. S. Jumna	Richards	Suez, Dec. 10.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Blythwood, to Liverpool.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
25	Genii	Irvin	Liverpool, Aug. 6.
	Sparkenhoe	Butler	Liverpool, Aug. 11.
	Star of Denmark	Mayne	London, Aug. 27.
	Atlanta	Ballingall	Trinidad, Aug. 27.
	Whittier	Swan	Point de Galle, Nov. 19.
	Colonel Fytche	Boyd	Moulmein. Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
24	Nile (s)	...	...
	Warrior (s)	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blythwood (s), 57 cases single iron carding engine, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.

FROM ADEN.

Sumatra (s), 1 box silver dollars, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 1 box silver specie, Gaddum & Co. ; 1 box gold guineas, H. A. H. Taluk.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 76 bales cotton, Becherdass Goolail ; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Shamjee.

Historian (s), 57 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass ; 183 bales cotton, Knoop & Co. ; 23 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Hurjeewun Madowjee.

Gitana, 52 bales cotton, Govind Curson.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, Khoosiall Hurridass ; 55 bales cotton, Girdharrilall Futtaychund.

Tagus (s), 82 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass.

Victoria Cross, 90 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber.

Australia, 80 bales wool, Goolam Hoosen Fazelbhoy & Co. ; 100 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Saladin, 20 cases gum, Goolam Hoossen Faizul & Co.

Parana, 18 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

Columbian (s), 36 bales senna leaves, Cassum Munjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 192 packages E. teeth, Nursee Kessowjee & Co. ; 20 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebraham ; 40 bales cotton, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 37 bales cotton, Ebraham Noordin.

FOR VENICE.

Australia (s), 450 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 8 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wasaidi, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhusawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	...	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the R. B. and C. I. Railway, for General, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	...	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LONGLEY—December 24th, at Hastings, Calcutta, Mrs. E. F. Longley, of a daughter.

BIRCH—December 25th, at 3, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Captain William Brereton Birch, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

COLE—December 15th, at Bangaore, the wife of Captain G. Wynne Cole, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

NOTICE.

REMITTANCES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1870.

We are inclined to think that the name "Avron" in the telegram received yesterday is correct. Avron is a village on a height about a mile east of Fort Rosny, and it is not at all improbable that the French should have constructed a redoubt on a position which may command Fort Rosny. If this reading be correct, it follows that the so-called bombardment of the forts has not commenced, and that General Vinoy never occupied Ville Evrart and Maison Blanche at all, or had to yield them as soon he had got them ; for these villages are beyond and on the French right of what we will call the Avron redoubt, and consequently Avron could not be bombarded if a French force were in position more than a mile to the eastward of the said redoubt. It may be remembered that the German account of the sorties was that they had been repulsed by artillery ; and in that repulse the batteries intended to bombard Avron may have played a part, since they would enfilade the French left at Maison Blanche. The object of the attack on Avron may be to secure a position which in German hands would obstruct sorties, and threaten Rosny, but the assailants themselves, if successful, would be under long-range fire from that fort.

The defeat of the army of the North by Manteuffel's troops was said to have taken place at Pont Nogelles. Now there is a Pont Noyelles on an affluent of the Somme, near Amiens, and about five miles from the field of Agincourt, and if this, as seems likely, was the scene of the battle on the 23rd, the French were probably defeated by the troops left on the Somme to cover the operations of the detachments on the Seine and to guard the general line of communications. This is all the more likely as General von Manteuffel would not have taken the whole of his army to Rouen, nor would he have been foolish enough to leave his line of retreat and supply unguarded.

We may remark that the telegraph has failed to tell us the whereabouts of the French armies late of the Loire, is silent on the progress or inaction of Prince Charles, and does not now condescend to notice von Werder at all. Yet two or three lines would have conveyed the needed information.

The favourite thesis at home when the mail left was that a war originally justifiable becaused defensive, has become unjustifiable because it is now aggressive ; and it has become aggressive because the Germans will not accept the French terms. What does this mean ? It means that the right of dictating the terms of peace rests with the beaten party—a novel doctrine which we do not remember to have seen applied in any war before. The reasons for this change are complex. One class of writers has a dread of what they please to call *militarism* ; yet this party is second to none in its demands for a large English army, which to be effective must be military. Another set take the side of the French and declare the war aggressive, because they think France and Frenchmen, and especially Frenchwomen, pleasanter than Germany and Germans. A third set were converted the moment Napoleon III. and his Empire was replaced by a Republic ; and a fourth set sees in France the leader of freedom and the champion of labour's rights, and in Germany the champion of despotism in politics and feudalism in social life. There are also the political philosophers who think it would be wiser on the part of Germany to abstain from taking territory, and all those who believe in the progress of the species are bound to take that view. But why should any of these views be permitted to alter, or seem to alter, the facts ? The facts are that Germany resolved to be united, or to remain disunited at her own pleasure ; that France said she should not arrange her own affairs as she pleased ; that France made elaborate preparations to force her will on Germany ; and that finally, on the shallowest pretext, the Emperor's camerilla compelled him to declare war. The Emperor intended to invade Germany ; he was forestalled, and the Germans invaded France. Success crowned their operations, and the Emperor and his armies disappeared as prisoners of war or fugitives from battle. The Imperialists were destroyed ; the Republicans seized the springs of power in Paris. What did they do ? They demanded that peace should be made on their terms. The Germans refused, and went on with the war. As victors, up to that point, they claimed a right to lay down their own terms—a right never yet disputed that we are aware of ; and among their terms they included certain cessions of territory which they held to be needful as securities against the future caprices of the French nation. This is the point when, according to the new school, the war became one of aggression. Yet it is manifest that war, from the outset, implied defeat on one side and victory on the other, and corresponding demands for territory ; so that the demand for fortresses and adjacent lands was implied in the declaration of war. How then could the mere fact that a part of the French people, to wit, the Parisians, had set up a republic, convert the war into a war of aggression ? The Republic took with power the liabilities of the Empire, just as the nation, if the Emperor had succeeded, would have taken the fruits of the war. The great [illegible] of the Emperor in French eyes was his failure. Just suppose that, instead of being engulphed at Sedan, he had rescued Bazaine, and that the conjoined armies had retreated into a position covering Paris, had then been worsted in a great battle and had fallen back on Paris. Suppose he had then offered to negotiate ; that the terms had been refused, and that he, in turn, had refused the counter-terms, involving a cession of territory ; would the war have become one of aggression ? If not, how can it become one, simply because the executive power in France, instead of calling itself imperial, calls itself republican ? Neither on the morrow of Sedan, nor at any moment since, could peace have been made unless the Germans had accepted the terms of the French ; but because the victors will not bow to the dictation of the vanquished, or partially vanquished, they are now said to be aggressors ! Does a demand for territory constitute a war of aggression ? If so, very few wars will escape that designation. In the Crimean war the object of the allies was to defend Constantinople and compel the Czar to relinquish that "material guarantee" he had so rashly grasped. By the summer of 1854 this was accomplished. The Turks on the Danube, the French and English in Bulgaria, the Austrians in the Carpathians, and the attitude of Germany, forced the Russians out of the Principalities. Constantinople had long been safe, and the material guarantee, given up by the Czar, fell into the hands of the Austrians. Russia would gladly have made peace on her own terms ; the allies would not listen ; on the contrary, they conceived and carried out the bold descent on the Crimea, having for its object the capture and destruction of Sebastopol. Did that make the war one of aggression ? If so, then the term aggression ceases to be used as a term of censure, because the object of invading the Crimea was to diminish the insecurity of Turkey by throwing down and blowing up the "standing menace." Moreover, at the peace, Russia was compelled to cede a strip of territory which removed her from the Danube, and obliged to sign the clause neutralizing the Black Sea. Yet no one at the time described the war, after June 1854, as a war of aggression. In 1870 the Germans defeated the French armies and, of course, staved off an invasion. They defended themselves by prompt effective offensive action. Were they bound to stop at Sedan, sign any peace the French might draw up, and go home ? Their case was analogous to that of the allies in 1854 ; they also wanted security for South Germany ; and as the French refused to accord it, the war went on. It did not become aggressive in the odious sense ; indeed, it was thenceforward no more aggressive than it was in August, when the Crown Prince crossed the Lauter. What happened was this : Having lost their Emperor and armies, the French resolved to fight on rather than sign a treaty they did not like. No one disputes their right to elect that alternative ; and if they can overthrow the Germans, carry the war back to the Rhine, and obtain a complete mastery, or if they can force the Germans to abandon the demand for territory, the French choice will be amply justified ; in neither case could any one justly say a French *retour offensif*, even if it took them into the heart of Germany, was, in a bad sense, an aggressive war.

The truth is that the war has in no way changed its basis. The Germans, forced into action, demand securities, and they are right, seeing that French nature is not going to alter because there is a republic, and seeing that, whether Alsace and Lorraine be given up or not, France will resent German successes and fight on some future day. The French are quite right to resist and strive and make sacrifices, and do all they can to obtain the easiest terms when the fatal day arrives ; but they are not resisting an aggression, in the odious sense, and the outcry about it only shows that cool heads have grown hot, clear vision become obscured, and hot heads grown hotter. As in following the military operations so many judge by their feelings, so in dealing with the political aspect of the war, feelings come into play and disturb judgment. It may be bad policy on the part of the Germans or on the part of the French to persevere ; but each has a distinct right to fight as long as he pleases or as long as he can. The Germans have a legitimate object : it is for them to decide what they will sacrifice in order to attain it. The French also have a legitimate object—that of escaping from the penalties of an unjust war and the domineering policy it was intended to enforce. But the effort to frustrate their attempts to escape is not justly qualified as a war of aggression.

THE A Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Major J. B. Hardy, marched from Jhansee on 24th December en route to Cawnpore, to be there stationed. During its three years' residence at Jhansee, this battery has lost by death, 6 men, 1 woman and 7 children, and by invaliding to England, 1 officer and 12 men, besides 25 men invalided to the Hills during the same period.

FOR the last two or three days a scandal involving serious charges against a distinguished Medical Officer in the Bombay service has been current in society. There is talk of a flight, a pursuit, and a capture. We do not feel at liberty to refer further to the circumstances, as we might make mistakes, and the whole matter is likely to come before the courts.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day at 12 o'clock, to examine Colonel Woolcombe, R. A., Major Gilpine, 62nd Foot, Lieutenant Iredell, 104th Foot, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE Ven'ble C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A., chaplain of Sattara, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 20th January next.

THE Rev. H. H. PACE, chaplain of Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 4th January next.

The Rev. W. L. Eames, B.A., will act as chaplain of Belgaum during the period of Mr. Pace's absence.

FROM Madras we learn of the death at his residence, Perambore, last Saturday morning, of Lieutenant and Quartermaster Frederick James Lawder, 8th Regiment Native Infantry. He had recently returned from leave to Europe on medical certificate.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified in the "Gazette of India" that when a Major-General after his promotion to that rank is retained for a short time and on special grounds in the command of a Brigade, he shall continue to draw the pay and allowances which he was in receipt of before his promotion.

THE "Madras Mail" has "very recent tidings of Archdeacon Dealtry. The general state of his health is excellent, but he is a victim to an infirmity in the lower limbs that renders it impossible for him to stand erect, and he will, it is feared, be constrained to take an extension of leave, on the expiration of his two years' furlough in April next."

A CALCUTTA contemporary hears "that Assistant-Surgeon Macleod, of the 6th Regiment N.I., formerly Civil Surgeon of Jessore, and now a member of the Cattle Plague Commission, is to be appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Service, *vice* Surgeon-Major Ross, who proceeds to England on two years' furlough early next month. After the expiration of his leave, Dr. Ross is likely to be promoted to a Deputy Inspector-Generalship, to which he has already been nominated, as some vacancies may occur by the time he returns to India, for Deputy Inspectors-General Dr. Ross and O'Callaghan, who are now on leave, may retire shortly."

THE steamers Scanderia and Edinburgh, with the telegraph cable from Penang, may be now (says the "Madras Mail" of last Saturday) expected to hove in sight at any hour. The following tariff will come into force, for telegrams of twenty words, from Madras :—

To Penang	... ...	...	£1 10 0
" Singapore	... ...	...	2 6 0
" Java (Batavia and Weltervreden)	...	...	3 8 0
" " Stations West of Samarang	...	...	3 9 0
" " Stations East of Samarang	...	...	3 11 0

Half these rates for every additional 10 words.

From other stations in India west of Chittagong the Indian Government will make an extra charge of 7s. 6d., and from stations east of Chittagong and in Ceylon 11s. 6d. in addition to the above rates.

THE "Scotsman's" special correspondent at Metz mentions an important and little known feature in the sieges of the present war :—

"The late Sir Robert Peel said once to the Conservatives in a great speech, 'Register, register, register.' In the same way it might be said in the Prussian system of making sieges, 'Iron wire, iron wire, iron wire.' Not only are the trees twined with it, but the very hedges are interlaced with it, mostly to the height of about seven feet. I don't know if it will be worth the while of our military engineers to look into this question, but if I may venture to offer a humble opinion, I should say, from what I have seen, that the defences thus made are utterly impassable to cavalry and artillery, and are all but impassable to infantry, except at a fearful loss of life. What the Prussians did round Metz, at Mercl-le-Haut, at Aoûssy, at Ars-Lequeuexy, at Malroi, at Corny, they have done at Thionville and at Phalsburg, and both places are just wired in as they would be in a mousetrap."

THE business to be transacted at to-morrow's meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Calcutta is as follows :

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the abkary revenue in Northern India.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson to introduce the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same, and to move that

…ction of the High Courts that there were to …ction of the Sudder Adawlut. It will be at… to suggest that all civil and criminal courts, …other courts subject to the Sudder Adawlut, …aced under the jurisdiction of the High Court, …part from the twisting and torturing that will be …put upon the section, and the setting an interpreta… thereon, which its plain language forbids, we shall …cessarily see that this construction is utterly untenable. …On the 24th December 1865, new Letters Patent were …issued by Her Majesty, which, after reciting the former …charter, direct in section 2 that the High Court for the …Presidency of Bombay shall continue as already con…stituted; and in sections 16 and 27, corresponding with …sections 15 and 26 of the former Letters Patent, use lan…guage …larger than in the previous charter, indicating …that it was not meant in any way to except any portion …of the Presidency from the jurisdiction of the High …Court. But I do not rest here; and I should consider …myself to …a very poor case, indeed, if I had …o rest …here. I will show …that this Court has …ready put a …construction upon the 15th …and 26th …ections of the old …Letters Patent, such as that I cont… for. I here allude …to the case of the Queen vs. Venkatasami (II. Bombay …High Court Rep., 2nd edition, 106). Before the applica…bility of this case can be well explained, I must pre…mise a few particulars touching the district of North …Canara. The Bombay Government took a fancy to this …district or to some harbours in it, and the Madras …Government, with or without hesitation, could afford …to give it up to the former. The transfer of the district …was sanctioned by the Home Government, and accord…ingly an order in Council was passed by the Secretary of …State, dated 28th February 1862, directing the transfer …in these terms, viz., that the district of North Canara, …which said district now forms a part of the Presidency of …Fort St. George, shall be detached from that presidency …and shall be annexed to and form part of the Presidency …of Bombay; and as to the date when the transfer …should become operative, it was left to be named …by the Governor General of India in his proclamation …defining the new limits of the Presidency of Bom…bay, for the purposes of the Indian Councils' Act, …1861 (*see Bombay Government Gazette*, 1st May 1862). …That date was afterwards named as the 16th …April 1862. Hence the district of North Canara …became annexed to, and formed part of, the Presidency …of Bombay from that date. At this date the Sudder …Adawlut was in full possession of all its powers and …privileges, and indeed the first Letters Patent of the …High Court were not even issued more than two months …afterwards, *i. e.* on the 26th June 1862. The question, …therefore, arises whether the Sudder Adawlut ever …acquired jurisdiction over the district, and it must …be emphatically answered in the negative, because, as …we are all aware, under the provisions of Regulation II. …of 1827, section 16, clause 2, the Sudder Court could not …assume any jurisdiction over any territory until it was …brought under the regulations. North Canara was …not then brought under the general regulations of the …Bombay Presidency until (Bombay) Act III. of 1863 …was passed, which process, therefore, occurred several …months after the abolition of the Sudder Adawlut. …Thus the High Court never *inherited* any jurisdiction …over this district from the Sudder Adawlut on the …establishment of the former and the closing of the …latter, which took place on the 14th August 1862—…a date which is engraved on the memories of us all as …a most auspicious one. Meanwhile, on the 18th Sep…tember 1862, the Sessions Judge of North Canara …convicted one Venkatasami of a criminal offence and …sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment. He appealed …to the High Court, and the question was raised whether …they had jurisdiction. In this case also Government …resisted the jurisdiction of this Court, and it was …ruled that the High Court had jurisdiction *as the …Court of Appeal of this presidency*, which succeeded the …Court of Appeal of the Madras Presidency over this …district. The Judges who decided that case were …Forbes, Couch, and Newton, JJ. The decision in this …case proceeds entirely irrespective of (Bombay) Act III. …of 1863, which brought under the regulations North …Canara, Sattara, and other districts or places. I …shall have occasion presently to address myself …to the question how far this Act, or indeed any …Act of the local Legislature, can effect the juris…diction of this Court. At present it is clear that although …the Sudder Adawlut had no jurisdiction over North …Canara, the High Court, simply because the district …was within the Presidency of Bombay, and irrespectively …of whether it was within the regulations or not, asserted …jurisdiction over it in almost the terms of section 15 …of the Letters Patent, which were then in force. Hence …the construction which I submitted ere now has been …already put upon section 15. If this Court had been …restricted to the same limits of territorial jurisdiction …as the Sudder Adawlut, then it could not have asserted …that jurisdiction. I will now point out another instance …in which this Court has practically (because …) …put the same construction on section 15 of the Letters …Patent, and that is with respect to the district of Sattara. …I remember the first case in which the ques…tion was considered,—a review of a decision of the …Collector of Sattara. In the time of the Sudder Adaw…lut it being a non-regulation district, the Sudder …Adawlut never had, and never exercised, any jurisdic…tion over it; yet simply because it was part of this …presidency, and therefore subject to it under the …charter, this Court assumed and asserted jurisdiction …over it. It is true that it was not till (Bombay) Act III …of 1863 was passed, bringing this district under the …regulations, that attention was awakened to the fact of …the jurisdiction, and people came with petitions and …appeals in this Court; but that Act could have given it no …jurisdiction which it did not possess. So that we cannot …but ascribe the jurisdiction now exercised over the …district of Sattara to that construction of the Letters …Patent, which I have already suggested; and the Court …has thus in the case of North Canara expressly, and …in that of Sattara practically, given to section 15 of the …first Letters Patent the effect that, though the Sudder …Adawlut may have had no jurisdiction over a territory, …still simply from the fact of that territory being …part of the Presidency of Bombay, this Court …asserted and exercised jurisdiction over it. I must …now ask attention to certain Acts of Parliament to shew …how far the local Government can interfere with the ter…ritorial jurisdiction of the High Court. It will be mani…fest from these that the Bombay Government can neither …give nor take away the jurisdiction of the High Court. …First, then, the statute 24 and 25 Victoria, c. 104, sec. 18, …says—"It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to …time, by order in Council, to transfer any territory or …place from the jurisdiction of one to the jurisdiction of …any other High Courts established under this Act, and …generally to alter and determine the territorial limits of …the jurisdiction of the said several Courts, as to Her …Majesty, with the advice of the Privy Council, may …seem meet."

The Chief Justice—It does not say an order in Council alone shall do this.

Mr. Scoble—No; but the express mention of one excludes any other authority from having that power. When this Act was passed, not even the Governor General in Council had power to meddle with the matter; and it was not till 1865 that the Imperial Parliament, by Act 28 Vic. cap. 15, section 3 (after repeating the enactment I have quoted) specially gave this power to the Governor General in Council; and now that power, therefore, is lodged in the Governor General in Council alone to be exercised in the manner prescribed in that Act. In conjunction with this new Act, the new Letters Patent of 8th December 1865, in section 44, ordain and declare that all their provisions are subject to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, &c., and may be in all respects new modified and altered thereby. There cannot be any question then, that till 1865 the Crown alone, and after that year the Governor General in Council, and no other power, executive or legislative, was vested with the authority of interfering with the jurisdiction of the High Court. With this light before us, we have to consider now the provisions of an Act of the Bombay Legislature, I mean Act XXII. of 1866. By this Act the Bombay Government has made a great Assault upon the jurisdiction of this Court. They have assumed to create a thing which cannot legally exist, namely, a Sudder Court for the province of Sind, which was to usurp the jurisdiction of this Court by sitting in appeal over the Civil Courts of the province, and they have, without saying so, detached the province of Sind from the jurisdiction of this Court, and set up a High Court of its own. The Civil Procedure Code, section 386, and the Criminal Procedure Code, section 19, declare that the term "Sudder Court" denotes the highest Court of civil or criminal appeal. The High Court, as we have seen under the authority of the Imperial Parliament and the Crown, is that court for the Presidency of Bombay, and there cannot be any similar court of either exclusive or co-ordinate jurisdiction in any part of the Presidency under any Act of the local Legislature. The Sudder Court in Sind is therefore an illegal entity, and, to crown all, its decisions are regularly reported by a provincial periodical of Sind, conducted by a gentleman of the name of Hoonaban or Hanabaon, and dignified with the title of first clerk of the Court. (Laughter.) There can be no question after this, that the Sudder Court of Sind, as created by Bombay Act XII. of 1866, exists, and at this day exercises all the functions and enjoys all the privileges of this honourable Court. The other provisions of this Act of the Bombay Legislature are intended to give legal sanction to the constitution of the district and subordinate Civil Courts of the province. I will now conclude with the hope that I have sufficiently shown that this application is properly presented to this Court, rather than to the Sudder Court of Sind, and it will be for your Lordships, by your decision on this application, to …Sudder Court in Sind is a nullity.

The Advocate General (Mr. Scob… respondents—My learned friend Mr. … admitted that the legislative definition the prov… of Sind as regards its being or not being a portio… the Presidency of Bombay, is to be taken from th… cital in Act V. of 1864, and that it is part… territories subordinate to the Governme… but not subject to the general regulation… Madras, and Bombay. My learned friend … mitted that Sind was not subject to the Sudd… t, and has thus considerably helped me in th… ment which I am going to put before your …ships. The Act on which he has relied does not say… Sind is part of the Presidency of Bombay, but simp… part of the territories subordinate to the Court of Re… deed in no Act can it be shown that Sind …escribed as part of the Presidency of Bombay. The l… legislative definition of the clause "Presidency of Bom…" is to be … Regulation, of 1866 (Bombay), an… to shorten the language in … of Bombay in Council. Clause 2, section … of Act says—"The words Presidency of Bombay sh… denote all the territories subject to the Gove… ment of Bombay." It is clear that this cannot … brought in aid to interpret the language of the Letter… Patent: first, because no Act of the Government of Bom… bay can affect the language of the Imperial Legislature … or of Her Majesty's Letters Patent; and secondly, … because both the Letters Patent constituting the High … Court were issued anterior to the Act. We must, there… fore, look somewhere else for the meaning of the phrase … "Presidency of Bombay." It will be important to … note how the phrase "Presidency of Bombay" has been … understood by the Government of India. I will call … attention to the distinction made by the Supreme … Legislature between the words "presidency" and "ter… ritory." The term "territory" denotes those places … which are not within the regulations, and is manifestly … used in contradistinction to presidency; indicating that … those territories were not part of the presidency. In … section 385 of the Code of Civil Procedure they say— … "This Act shall not take effect in any part of the terri… tories not subject to the general regulations of Bengal, … Madras, and Bombay." And again in section 445 of the … Code of Criminal Procedure they say—"This Act shall … come into operation in the Presidencies of Bengal, … Madras, and Bombay on the 1st day of January 1862, … but shall not take effect in any part of the territories … in British India not subject to the general regulations … of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay." This distinction … shows that the Imperial Legislature treated non-re… gulation provinces as "territories" subject to, but not … forming part of, a presidency. With respect to the … North Canara case of Regina v. Venkatasami (II. Bom… bay High Court Report, 106), quoted by the other side, … I have to observe that the district of North Canara … was in so many words annexed to, and made to form … part of, the Presidency of Bombay, and not merely … made subordinate to it.

The Chief Justice—How do you construe the words, "the High Court will have jurisdiction over all British-born subjects in the Presidency of Bombay?" Will it have jurisdiction over British-born subjects in Sind?

Mr. Scoble—I would say "No," so far as the construction of that sentence is concerned.

The Chief Justice—I doubt that.

Mr. Scoble—I have to remark that the High Court assumed jurisdiction in the North Canara case, because that court was the Sudder Court, or, as defined in section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the "highest Criminal Court of Appeal or Revision." This High Court is, with reference to Sind, not a Sudder Court, for there is one there already. The Government of Bombay, who are in a position to be best informed on the subject, did not understand Sind to be part of the Bombay Presidency. We have legislative proof of this in Bombay. Act I. of 1865, called the "Bombay Survey and Settlement Act," which, although originally passed to have effect in the Presidency of Bombay, had to be specially extended to Sind by Bombay Act I. of 1866.

The Chief Justice—In February 1866 the Government of Bombay found it necessary to pass an Act for the purpose of extending the Survey Act to Sind. But only a few months after, in June, they define the Presidency of Bombay to denote *all the territories* subject to the Government of Bombay. Of these contradictory definitions, which are we to take?

Mr. Scoble—The subject and context of the Act show that Sind was not within the Presidency of Bombay. I have now to draw attention to section 15 of the Letters Patent of 1862 and to section 16 of the Letters Patent of 1865, and to argue that the first Letters Patent having been revoked, if this appeal is to be admitted it must be admitted under the authority of section 16 of the new Letters Patent, which runs … Court of Judicature at Bombay shall be a Court of Appeal from the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bombay, and from all other courts subject to its superintendence." The Court will have, therefore, first to decide that the District Court at Hydrabad (Sind) is a Civil Court of the Presidency, or that it is subject to the superintendence of the High Court. The Hydrabad Court has no legal existence, except under (Bombay) Act XII. of 1866, section 2 of which enacts that "there shall be in each district in the province of Sind a District Court." This Act does not give to the High Court an appeal or power of superintendence over the Hydrabad District Court, both of which are given to the Sudder Court in Sind. That this Court has hitherto exercised no superintendence over any of the courts in Sind is a fact which I call all your Lordships and your predecessors to witness. As to the meaning of the phrase, "subject to the superintendence of the High Court," the case in re Thompson, 14 Cal. Week. Rep. 257, Civil Rulings, is in point. The statute 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104, sec. 15, gives the High Court power of superintendence over all courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction, and this case rules that whenever there is an appellate jurisdiction, there is the power of superintendence. If the Hydrabad court be not a Civil Court subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, it is not also subject to its superintendence. In Regulation XIX. of 1827, section 2, the words "Presidency of Bombay" are used as equivalent to the town and island of Bombay, and in 39 and 40 Geo. III., cap. 79, sec. 1, we find the Imperial Legislature doing the same.

The Chief Justice—I had occasion when Advocate General, to investigate this matter. I went through each section of every Act in which the phrase "the Presidency of Bombay" occurred, and the result I arrived at was that, generally speaking, for the last fifty years the Legislature has used that phrase in the larger sense, so as to include the whole territories subject to the Government of Bombay. In one Act the expression "Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency" occurs. Here it would be impossible to hold that the Commander-in-Chief's authority was restricted to the town and island of Bombay, or even to the regulation part of the Presidency, but we must include all the territories under the Government of Bombay. In almost all the English Acts, the Imperial Legislature has used the phrase in this larger sense. Ought we not then to be guided by that interpretation, rather than by the older Acts of Parliament or the Indian Legislature?

Mr. Scoble—I contend that *presidency* means the regulation districts.

The Chief Justice—When was that meaning fixed?

Mr. Scoble—In the absence of any authoritative definition, the Court is bound to take notice of what is expressed in the Acts of Government. Whether we look to the Acts of the Government of India or the Government of Bombay, we find Sind treated as subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay, not as forming part of it, and it is declared in Act V. of 1864 to be a non-regulation province.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—That Act was only an Act of indemnity. The proceedings of the Civil Courts were regulated, even before the passing of Act V. of 1864, according to the provisions of the Code.

Mr. Scoble—No; it gave validity to proceedings taken by order of the Government of Bombay. So late as the 1st April 1870, the Government of India treated Sind as a non-regulation province. (See Act X. of 1870.)

The Chief Justice—That would not affect the construction suggested by Mr. Shantaram. According to him, an appeal may lie even from a non-regulation province, provided it is within the presidency.

Mr. Scoble But I deny that Sind, or indeed any non-regulation district whatever, is part of the Presidency of Bombay, and in this view the District Court at Hydrabad (in Sind) is not a Court subordinate to this Court, and no especial appeal can be entertained here against a decision of that Court. The petition before the Court must, therefore, be dismissed.

Mr. Shantaram in reply said—I will not detain the Court long, as I have not much to say in reply. The learned Advocate General maintains that Sind is not part of the Presidency of Bombay, though it is part of the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay. This is indeed a distinction without a difference, and I will proceed at once to show that the ingenious distinction between *territory* and *presidency* has really no foundation whatever. Act V. of 1864 (Government of India) recites that the province of Sind is part of the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay. Thus far we are both agreed, and now the point in dispute is whether or not the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay constitute the Presidency of Bombay and *vice versa*. I am prepared to substantiate the affirmation of this proposition. First and foremost for this purpose is the Act of the Bombay Government itself—Act X. of 1866—which in section 12 expressly declares, as we have seen, that the words "Presidency of Bombay" denote *all* the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay. A declaration to this effect in …clusive, …Government are …face of it, assert …part of the presidency …hen they passed Act XII. …Sudder Court in Sind, they did so …their own declaration, was part of the …y of Bombay. The learned Advocate Ge… next appealed to the Civil Procedure Code, sec… tions 385 and 387, and the Criminal Procedure Code, section 445, and endeavoured to take out that since those Acts were appointed to come into force on certain dates into the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and were not to be operative in territories not subject to the general regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, it must be inferred that those territories were no part of the respective presidencies to which they were attached. The authors of those Codes would be startled out of their wits when they learn how their words have been attempted to be interpreted. The sections quoted simply show that the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure were to be introduced into the presidencies, but certain portions of those presidencies (I mean the non-regulation districts) were for a certain period excepted from their operation; and the term "territories" has been used to indicate those portions. It is evident, therefore, that a single … has been preferred to the periphras… parts … *Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and* … Bombay. It must be inferred that those territories … stead of putting a forced or fancied co… … General impugned Procedure Code the learned … if he had quoted the Indian Penal Code, … and the Court … is the substantive law enacted in 1860 to … which … out by the subsequently passed Proce… Code, in section 18, says, "that … Code of 1861. That … presidency denotes the territories subject to … Government of a presidency." This de… being large enough to take in non… districts … within the purview or the expression "Presidency of … Bombay" the distinction sought to be engrafted upon … certain sections of the Procedure Code is unsustainable. … Another Act of the Government of India is worth … referring to, and that is Act XIV. of 1869, the Bombay … Civil Courts Act. This Act, according to the preamble, … is passed to consolidate and amend the law relating … to the Civil Courts in the *Presidency of Bombay*, and … section 1 declares that it extends to the territories … (other than Sind) under the Government of Bombay, in … which the Civil Procedure Code is now in force; but … that it may, by notification, be extended to other ter… ritories or to Sind. If we are to proceed upon inferences … or implications, here is an irresistible one, that Sind is … part of the territories which constitute the Presidency … of Bombay. The learned Advocate General next … pointed out that, although the Bombay Survey and … Settlement Act (Bombay Act I. of 1865) was passed … to continue and introduce revenue surveys wherein … they may be required in the *Presidency of Bombay*, yet … this Act was found not to have operation within the … province of Sind, and therefore a special Act was … passed to introduce it into Sind, namely, Act I. of 1866, … and from this the inference suggested was that Sind … was not part of the Presidency of Bombay. In … putting forward this argument it has been overlooked … that Bombay Act I. of 1865, though by its preamble … expressed to be passed to introduce revenue surveys … generally into the Presidency of Bombay, wherever … they may be required, was directed to be read and … taken as part of Regulation XVII. of 1827. This re… gulation has never been introduced into Sind, and the … Act consequently, as part of the regulation, could not … of itself take effect in that province, but was restricted … to that portion of the presidency in which the regu… lation was in force. It follows, then, that if that Act … was to be extended to Sind, a special Act to give it … the desired operation in that province was necessary, … and hence Act I. of 1866 was passed. Moreover, this … Act makes some special provisions for Sind, which … do not occur in the prior enactment of 1865. The … learned Advocate General then relied upon the silence … and inaction of this Court for the last eight years as … an argument in his support. If this was meant as a … rebuke to your Lordships or to your predecessors on the … bench of this Court, he could not probably have selected … a happier occasion to administer it; but I cannot see how … it can be an argument of any value on the present … question. Happily the Court knows from what motives … or circumstances this silence and inaction proceeded, … and whether the fact of the Courts not having asserted … jurisdiction over the province can be imputed to any … determination on its part arrived at upon any considera… tion of this question. Any course of action, or rather … inaction, adopted by the Court without arriving at any … deliberate decision in the matter, cannot be held to be … any authoritative practice of the Court. Besides, by the … assumption of jurisdiction for eight years, the jurisdic… tion is not lost. We are still within limitation, as we are … only seeking to assert territorial jurisdiction over Sind. … (Laughter.) The learned Advocate General then … remarked that the District Court in Hydrabad (Sind) … was not a Court within section 16 of the new Letters … Patent, the same having been constituted under Bom… bay Act XII. of 1866, and an appeal over its decision … given to the Sudder Court in Sind. By that Act the … Bombay Government has simply legalized the constitu… tion of the Civil Courts in Sind, but has not made … any new courts; and the preamble itself shews that … the object of that Act was to declare by law the … constitution of the courts in Sind. Notwithstanding … that one of your Lordships (Mr. Justice Gibbs) was … engaged in the construction of these courts, doubts … were entertained as to their legal constitution, and this … is evident from section 18 of the Act which gives … a general sanction to the proceedings, orders, and deci… sions of the courts in Sind previous to the Act. It is … manifest that there were courts in Sind before the Act, … and that the Act created no new courts. The argument, … as propounded on the other side on this head, implies a … trick on the part of the Bombay Government, which I … will not be so bold as either to assume or assent to. … The Government never professed to abolish the old … courts and to constitute new courts, and subject them … to the appellate jurisdiction of the Sudder Court in … Sind. We cannot bring ourselves to suppose that the … Bombay Government, seeing that it could not interfere … with the jurisdiction of the High Court, resorted to … the artifice of first abolishing the old courts, and then … substituting new ones with an appeal to the Sudder … Court in Sind. On the contrary, we know full well that … there were courts in Sind, and that no new district … and subordinate courts have been created. The only … created thing is the Sudder Court in Sind.

The Chief Justice—Why, there was a court of special appeal previously, I should think, and that was the Sudder Court.

Mr. Shantaram—On the establishment of the High Court, the quondam Sudder Court, if any, was superseded, and this Court took its place. There was then no Sudder Court for the province, but this Court, and the court which now bears that name, under Act XII. of 1866, is therefore a creature of the Bombay Government. Before I conclude, allow me to revert once more to the question of whether Sind is to be considered as forming part of the Presidency of Bombay. The sense in which that phrase has been received and used by the Imperial Parliament in recent Acts, is the most correct guide to the interpretation to be placed upon the same expression as used in the High Court Act and in the Letters Patent. This is certainly a better index to the intention of Parliament than any number of Acts of the Indian Legislature. If we refer to the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 95, we find in this Act the term *presidency* used as signifying the whole of the territories subject to any of the local Governments. This Act can leave no doubt on the subject, and the assertion made on the other side without any tangible foundation whatever that the term "presidency" signifies the regulation districts only; or in other words, the territories comprised within the jurisdiction of the late Sudder Adawlut is refuted by this Act,—since the whole of the territories, made the *executive* administration of the Government of Bombay, are held therein to be the Presidency of Bombay. It would be a dangerous and disastrous construction to hold that the term "presidency" denotes the regulation districts only, and not the non-regulations. In the Acts of Parliament especially, numerous provisions are to be found having reference to a particular presidency, and applicable to non-regulation as well as regulation districts,—and the effect of adopting the interpretation suggested by the learned Advocate General would be to render those provisions inoperative as regards non-regulation districts. For example, the Governor of a presidency has certain immunities, privileges, and responsibilities for acts done within the presidency. If we hold the non-regulation districts not to be part of the presidency, those enactments could not be extended to those districts. It is impossible to imagine what would befal the unhappy inhabitants of those outlying provinces bearing the non-dignified designation of non-regulation districts, if, adopting the view propounded by the learned Advocate General, we were to hold them as out of the pale of the presidency, and to treat them as *hostes* and *bar-bari* of old, leaving no rights of Roman citizenship. This Court, after holding Sattara to be within the presidency, must needs hold Sind likewise to be within the Presidency of Bombay. It is patent that hitherto this Court did not exercise jurisdiction over Sind, simply because no party or petitioner ever asked the Court to do so. The supposed inertness of the Court is thus at once explained away. This is the first application from Sind, and your Lordships in admitting the application will not be extending but asserting jurisdiction over the province of Sind.

The Chief Justice—This case has been very ably argued on both sides. We shall take time to consider our judgment.

—*English paper.*

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

IS SIND SUBJECT TO THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY?

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., a very important and interesting question relating to Hydrabad (Sind) was raised and argued before a full Bench on the Appellate Side of the High Court, consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice, and Justices Gibbs, Lloyd, Melvill, and Kemball.

…peal … the District Judge of Hydrabad … Captain A. X. Grant, bearing date the 10th … 1870. The application was presented by Mr. … Narayan Tutty whether the High Court had …tion over the province of Sind. With a view … asserts jurisdiction at once over the territory, nor …claim it, the Court left Mr. Shantaram himself …ice of the application to the respondents. The application came for hearing before a full Bench, and the respondents appeared by Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas and Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas. The Hon'ble the Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) appeared to oppose the application under special instructions from Government.

Mr. Shantaram said—My Lords, the admission of this application on to file in the ordinary manner has been refused, because the officers of the Court thought it to be of a novel character. But its novelty consisted in the fact that they were unacquainted with the province of Sind. I hope to satisfy the Court that this appeal is from a district within the jurisdiction of the Court and from the decision of a court subordinate to this Court; in other words, that the High Court has jurisdiction over the province of Sind. When the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut was the highest Court of Appeal in the Presidency of Bombay, it might have had no jurisdiction over Sind; but on the establishment of the High Court, its court was given jurisdiction over that province. The Sudder Adawlut could not have asserted jurisdiction over a district not brought under the general regulations of the presidency, and to the province of Sind the regulations have never been formally introduced. Before I proceed further, I shall endeavour to shew that Sind is part of the presidency of Bombay. I am not sure whether the other side admits this undoubted fact; but if I am called upon to prove it, I cannot do better than adduce legislative proof on the subject. I will refer to Bombay Act X. of 1866 (Bombay General Clauses Act). Section 1, clause 12, says—the words "Presidency of Bombay" denote all the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

The Chief Justice—This Act only gives definitions to be used in Acts of the Bombay Legislature.

Mr. Shantaram—I will next refer to (Government of India) Act V. of 1864, which, in the preamble, recites that the province of Sind is a part of the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay, but not subject to the Regulations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and to the general regulations. Act II. of 1855, section 9, a fact which is taken as in any Act of the Government of India *prima facie* true. Here, therefore, is a position that Sind is part of the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, and part of the Presidency of Bombay. I will next show how the province of Sind, upon being a part of the Presidency of Bombay, comes to be subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court. Here I must begin by quoting the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104, empowering Her Majesty by Letters Patent to constitute High Courts in the three presidencies. Section 8 abolishes the old Sudder Courts and the Supreme Courts, and … must vesting in the new High Courts all the authority and jurisdiction of the old Sudder courts, directs that the former shall have such jurisdiction as the Letters Patent may grant. Section 11 again specially confers upon the new High Courts all the powers of the late Supreme Courts. In pursuance of this legislative sanction, Her Majesty by the first Letters Patent, bearing date 26th June 1862, constituted by section 1 a High Court of Judicature at Bombay *for* the Presidency of Bombay, and first place there is no reservation or exception here in the province of the presidency. Then by section 16, the charter gave to the High Court appellate civil jurisdiction over all the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in these terms—"And we further ordain that the said High Court, &c., shall be a Court of Appeal from the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bombay and from all other courts, whether within or without said Presidency, from which there is now appeal to the Sudder Adawlut." In like terms and under section 26 give the High Court jurisdiction in the Criminal Courts of the Presidency. The manifest scope of these provisions was to give the High Court jurisdiction over all the Civil and Criminal Courts of the whole Presidency, and also over *other* description of courts which are subject to the Sudder Adawlut.

The Chief Justice—What other courts are there besides the civil and criminal courts?

Mr. Shantaram—The courts on the frontier, the military Courts of Request, and such like. We have had occasionally appeals from these. I can anticipate that on the other side every nerve will be exercised to strain the meaning of this section, so as to give it an interpretation which was not intended—that it will be attempted so to construe this passage as to make the words "from which" relate back to "civil courts" as well as to "other courts," the effect of which construction will be to set the same limits to the terri…

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES (CIVIL).

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules, in continuation of … VII. of the rules regarding leave of absence to Co… ed Civil Servants, published on the 16th June …

A period spent without leave and without a… (as, for example, in the case of over-staying … leave or joining time) is to be omitted from t… years on which the calculation of average sala… be made.

It is not correct, in the case of the omission of … period from the three years, to introduce into … calculation an equal period which passed before … commencement of the three years. When any time … is omitted, the calculation should be made of the … average pay drawn during the remainder of the three … years.—*Gazette of India*, Dec. 24.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a warrant officer acts in a higher grade for another absent in India, and draws the higher grade of his own grade with a moiety of its staff salary and a moiety of that of the absentee, he will in respect to quarters be dealt with according to the rate of pay drawn by him, namely, that of his permanent grade; but if he acts for a warrant officer of a higher grade absent on furlough to Europe, and becomes thereby entitled to half the aggregate receipts of his substantive position and half those of the substantive position of the absentee, he is entitled to quarters in the higher grade, and is liable, if such quarters be provided for him, to stoppages of the higher grade on account of rent.

On the same principle a non-commissioned officer acting for a warrant officer on leave in India and drawing the pay and half staff of his substantive rank and appointment, in addition to a moiety of the warrant officer's staff pay, will be treated in respect to quarters as a non-commissioned officer, but when acting for a warrant officer on furlough in Europe and drawing full regimental pay, in addition to half the aggregate receipts of the warrant officer, he will be provided with quarters as a warrant officer, and be liable to stoppages in that grade on account of rent.—*Gazette of India*, Dec. 24.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

DETAILED REPORT.

Stewards:—Hon. Major Bourke, J. A. Crawford, Esq., Colonel Raikes, T. M. Robinson, Esq., Major Mylne. Secretary, Charles Hartley, Esq. Clerk of the Course, W. Pritchard, Esq. Judge, J. A. Crawford, Esq.

Saturday morning was as fine a morning for racing as could be desired, there being no mist, and a pleasant breeze to lessen the heat of the sun. The attendance, however, was but small, partly no doubt owing to the absence of any of the Viceregal party, Lord Mayo and some of his guests having gone to Tumlook pig-sticking. Of course, every one at the stand was discussing the decision of the stewards with regard to the Viceroy's cup and the lotteries and bets thereon, and certainly the general opinion was that they had acted *ultra vires*, especially with regard to the bets, for if the race for which the bets were made is declared null and void, there is no doubt that all lotteries and bets are also void, unless renewed with the consent of all parties. A claim by the owner of Miss Trelawny to the cup has been sent in to the stewards, who have refused to entertain it, as it was not made till after their previous decision had been given, but clause 4 of rule 53 seems to say that an objection or claim may be made at any time during the meeting, as it says "no objection can be entertained against winning horses after the conclusion of the race meeting." The lawyers may perhaps ultimately benefit by the dispute on the race, but no one appears to be likely to benefit by the Viceroy's Cup, for no horses will start for it except Favourite and Longden, in which case the cup will not be given, and the owner will only get the forfeits, which the owner of Miss Trelawny also claims. At any rate, it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, but it seems to have raised the spirit of objection in others, as, in the first race this morning, an objection was made by the rider of Melbourne to Rocket, on the ground of having crossed him, but it was subsequently withdrawn; and in the second race, the rider of Silvertail talked of objecting to the race on the ground of a wrong start, but this got no further than talk. Let us hope that we have heard all the objections for the present season, for good racing is too scarce in this country to have the best meeting ruined by constant disputes, which are *ennuyeux* to the public, who only go to enjoy the sport.

A very handsome whip, mounted in silver, with figures of two horses racing as a head, and hunting scenes on the handle, was shown at the Stand in the morning, being an additional prize given by Messrs. Monteith and Co. for the races. It was not announced to the winner of which race this handsome prize would be given, but it is worth winning at any rate. We must not omit to thank the stewards for putting up the time of each race on the telegraph board. The morning's proceedings commenced with—

FIRST RACE.—Stand Plate of Rs. 500; for English, Colonial and country-breds. 1 mile. Handicap to close and name the day before the meeting; weight to be declared by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 150; 100 forfeit.

Mr. W. W.'s Rocket, 8st. 10lbs., Bowen 1
The Southern Confederates' Melbourne 8st. 12lbs., Williamson 2
Mr. Henry's Fermoy, 8st. 4lbs., J. Brewtey 3

Betting 2 to 1 on Rocket, 5 to 1 against Melbourne, 10 to 1 Fermoy. Lotteries—Rocket 70 G. Ms., Melbourne 30, Fermoy 12. Fermoy got away first at the start and led for about a quarter of a mile, where Rocket went up and passed him, and Melbourne shortly after did the same, and drew close up to Rocket on the inside, who, however, came round the turn first, but as the rider of Melbourne said, so close as to prevent his coming up, but whether this was so or not Rocket came away, and won easily by two lengths in 1 m. 51 secs.

SECOND RACE.—Coffee Room Purse of Rs. 500; a handicap for maiden Arabs. R. C.

Entrance 1st July ... . Rs. 50
Entrance 1st September ... ... Rs. 100
Entrance 1st November ... ... Rs. 150

when the race will close. Handicap to be declared the Monday after the Derby. Acceptances by 2 P.M. the day before the race; Rs. 50 additional for horses accepting.

Mr. Field's Zilzilla, 8st. 10lbs. Challoner 1
H. H. Aga Khan's Silvertail 9st. Prowtey 2
H. H. Rajah of Vizianagram's Free Lance, 7st. 7lbs. Native 3
Mr. Darko's Elias, 7st. Jaffir 4
Capt. Lockwood's Byculla, 8st. Brewtey 5
Mr. Black's Rapier, 8st. 4lbs. Crossley 6

Silvertail was looked upon as a certainty for this race by nearly all except the followers of Mr. Field's stable, who recollected how well Zilzilla ran in the Derby for nearly the whole distance. At the lotteries Silvertail sold for 92 G. M., Zilzilla 40 G.Ms., Byculla for 3, and the other three for 2 each, the Bengal crack Semitar Secundus being scratched. There was a bad start, some of the jockeys thinking that it was no go, as the foremost flag was not dropped at once. Zilzilla, Byculla, and Silvertail started abreast in the front rank, and the others behind, but the rider of Silvertail pulled at his horse for some way, thinking it was not a start, and thus enabled Zilzilla to obtain a good lead, Byculla next, then Silvertail, Free Lance, Rapier, and Elias in the order named. There were several changes in the followers of Zilzilla at different parts of the race, Free Lance going up to the second place at one time, and Rapier closing up at another, but he never lost his lead, and despite the efforts of Silvertail's rider, who took second place at the 2 mile post, Zilzilla won at last cleverly by a length in 3 m. 7 secs.

THIRD RACE.—Purse of Rs. 500 for all Arabs and country-breds. R. C. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens on the day of the race 12lbs. Entrance Rs. 151, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start; to close and name 1st November.

Mr. W. W.'s Growler, 8st. 2lbs., Bowen 1
Mr. Ferris's Shamrock, 8st. 13lbs, Donaldson .. 2
Mr. Field's Sunbeam, 8st. 2lbs. Challoner 3
Mr. Raphael's Rising Star, 7st. 11lbs., Keates .. 4

Shamrock was most fancied for this race, then Sunbeam, next Rising Star, and poor Growler almost friendless, the prices at the lotteries being—Shamrock 65 G. Ms., Sunbeam 45, Rising Star 20, and Growler 6. There were two false starts, in the first of which Sunbeam and Rising Star went some distance, and at the third attempt the lot got off in very straggling order, Shamrock leading to the 1½ mile post where Sunbeam went up and the pair ran side by side to the half mile post, where Growler suddenly came up and passed them, was never afterwards headed, and won at last cleverly by a length in 3 m. 28 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse of Rs. 400 for all galloways. 1½ miles. Weight for inches. Entrance Rs. 100; ½ forfeit; to close and name by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

Mr. Andrews' Snowdrop, 8st. 11lb., Donaldson.. 1
Mr. Manchester's Red Hazard, 8st. 11lb., Bowen.. 2
Mr. Raphael's Sultan, 9st. 3lb., Irving 3

Even betting between Snowdrop and Sultan, 4 to 1 against Red Hazard. Lottery prices—Snowdrop 60 G. Ms., Sultan 60 G. Ms., Red Hazard 10 G. Ms. Snowdrop was quickest off, as in his last race, and the other two had a good view of his long tail as he galloped along in front, Sultan soon falling off beaten. At the turn Red Hazard made his effort, but failed to catch the leader, who won, hands down, in 2 m. 59 secs.

RETIREMENT FROM NON-PURCHASE CORPS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE.

As a basis the committee will take the following conditions:—

1. That a fixed annual sum for retired full pay be abolished prospectively;

2. That retirement of regimental officers (not … ing general officers) be compulsory at the age of … £

military etiquette, should not be allowed to prevail against the advantages to be obtained by a system that will retain to the public service of trained officers in comparison with any scheme for paying those officers to leave the service.

37. Already, in many cases, a battery of Artillery is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel; and, as in the line, many companies are commanded by field officers. Again, in the line the senior major of a regiment commands a junior major, so that a lieutenant-colonel commanding a battery under a senior lieutenant-colonel commanding the two batteries would not be thereby placed in a derogatory position.

38. The plan for giving extra promotion by appointing supernumeraries in the several ranks who should continue to perform the duties of their former ranks would absorb, but, in our opinion, so many supernumeraries over any other alternative scheme for relieving the expected stagnation in the Royal Artillery, that we cannot but look upon this objection to it should be sought out in the object of thus securing the general interests of the corps.

39. As regards this proposal (paragraphs 33 to 38) the committee are not unanimous, and annexed will be found a dissent therefrom by Colonel Hay.

40. The majority of the committee, while drawing attention to the fact (as stated in paragraph 15) that the question of stagnation of promotion in the Royal Artillery does not press for another few years, venture to suggest that, if this proposal is not adopted, nothing at present should be determined on with regard to extra promotion in the Royal Artillery, and that the experience of the next two or three years should be taken advantage of before further considering the subject.

41. Should the course be adopted, the committee agree in recommending that the sum proposed in paragraph 39 for buying out officers of certain ranks might be increased from £6,400 to £10,000 a year, until some measure for extra promotion be either adopted or decided against.

42. As regards retirement we have carefully considered whether in future the sum allowed for retirements from the Royal Artillery could be distributed in a manner that would more effectively than at present meet the fair requirements of the regiment; secondly, whether power should not be given to the Secretary of State to remove inefficient officers from the regiment, granting them some small rate of temporary half-pay; and thirdly, whether voluntary retirements in the lower ranks might not be allowed to a limited number, the officers receiving a rate of retired pay according to the rank they hold, or else certain fixed sums on resigning their commissions.

43. As regards the sum allowed for retirements from the Royal Artillery (£42,400 a-year) we are of opinion that any sum devoted to facilitate retirement might be employed more advantageously than at the present system.

44. The present system is as shown below. Artillery is found that the senior colonels of the line, are not willing to avail themselves of the retirement, so that it is taken only by comparatively junior colonels.

45. We recommend that the present regulations on this subject be modified, and that, on the compulsory retirement of a colonel of Royal Artillery at the age of 60, he should have the option either of retiring altogether from the service, on an annuity of £600, with a step of honorary rank, or of being retired on the full-pay of his rank, viz., £1 6s. a day, remaining on the list for succession to the rank of major-general, and to the post of colonel-commandant.

46. With a view to obviate the objection that the compulsory retirement based on age only might in some cases give a preferential advantage to junior colonels over their seniors in the regiment, if of less age, we recommend that for every year or portion of a year, wanting to complete forty years' service, a deduction of £15 should be made from the annuity of £600.

47. But for the fact that our instructions appear to limit the annuity to a maximum of £600, we should have been inclined to have recommended a corresponding increase of £15 for each year's service over forty which may have been completed by any officer compulsorily retired at 60 years of age.

48. Also that any colonel of the Royal Artillery who may have completed 30 years' service should be allowed to voluntarily retire from regimental duty on 20s. a day, unattached pay; and that any lieutenant-colonel who may have completed 30 years' service should be similarly allowed to retire on 20s. a day; both classes having the right to succeed to the rank of major-general in their turn.

49. As regards the enforced retirement of inefficient officers, we recommend that the power now possessed by the Secretary of State under the warrant of 1st June, 1868, to place inefficient officers of the departments of the army on low rates of temporary half pay, should be extended to cases of inefficiency among Artillery officers.

50. As regards allowing voluntary retirements from the lower ranks, we think that a limited number of captains, second captains, and lieutenants with over ten years' service, might be allowed to retire annually on a rate of pension to be fixed according to their rank, without reference to length of service. The retirements from these ranks should be offered to captains, second captains, and lieutenants in equal numbers, and to the seniors of each rank in succession, so far as the funds would allow.

51. The number to be thus permitted to retire might be limited by the amount remaining unissued of the grant for retirement, after providing for the colonels retiring compulsorily or voluntarily as proposed above; and with this object the grant should be increased from £42,400 to £45,000 a-year.

52. Or, should it be decided no longer to maintain a specified sum for retiring pensions, we would recommend that a sum of £45,000 should be taken on the Civil Service Estimates annually, for the next three or four years, for the purpose of buying out officers of the ranks of captains, second captains, and lieutenants, who might wish to quit the service, allowing to each officer such lump sum as might represent the regulation price of the commission of an officer of corresponding rank in the line.

53. In the present year's estimates it is understood that the sum of £45,000 taken to purchase the difference between the value of an ensigncy and lieutenant's commission, will not be required for that purpose. We would submit, therefore, whether the £6,000 of this sum might not be allotted to purchasing the resignation of their commission from captains, second captains, and lieutenants of the Royal Artillery during the present year.

54. We recommend that the right to retire on half-pay after twenty-five years' service, under clause 99 of the pay warrant of 1806, should be continued to all officers of the Royal Artillery, without the limitation as to numbers that formerly existed.

55. We feel satisfied that the measures for increasing retirements which we have here proposed, will tend, at no very distant date, to the public immediately to increase the efficiency of the regiment of Royal Artillery, while the prospective promotions to be made from 1873, will remove the apprehensions entertained by the officers of any coming stagnation in their promotion, and will secure for many years to come the advancement of the Artillery officers in the several ranks within, and closely upon, the several periods which have been assumed as the standard periods at or about which promotion to the several ranks might reasonably be expected by the regiment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

56. As regards the case of the Royal Engineers, while we are of opinion that, in respect to promotion, other measures than those proposed for the Royal Artillery ought to be applied to this corps, we consider that, in respect to retirement, all the measures we have proposed for the Royal Artillery should be made applicable to the Royal Engineers, except as regards the grant of voluntary retirements from the lower ranks.

57. Colonels of the Royal Engineers retiring compulsorily after 60 years of age should be allowed the option of taking a pension of £600 a-year (with the modifications referred to in paragraphs 45 and 47), or of being retired on the full-pay of their rank, viz., £1 6s. a day, remaining on the list for succession to the rank of major-general, and to the post of colonel commandant.

58. Colonels of the Royal Engineers who have completed 35 years' service, lieutenant-colonels who have completed 30 years' service, should be allowed to retire upon £1 6s. a day, respectively, with the right of succession to the rank of major-general, as proposed in the case of the Royal Artillery, in paragraph 45.

59. Grants out of the present fixed annual sum for retired full-pay should be at once discontinued.

60. Power should be given to place on low rates of temporary half-pay any officers who may be ineligible and the right to raise, on full-pay, after a certain number of years' service should be retained for all officers of the Royal Engineers, without the limitation as to numbers that formerly existed.

61. In respect to the future promotion of the corps, which threatens to arrive at a state of stagnation earlier than in the case of the Royal Artillery, we consider that the remedy to be applied should not be a deferred one, as proposed by us for the Royal Artillery, but immediate; that is to say, from the commencement of the ensuing military year.

62. The different position as to future promotion occupied by the Royal Engineers as compared with the Royal Artillery is shown by the comparison of the present state of both corps with the standard periods:—

Ranks.	Standard Periods.	Actual Periods. Royal Artillery.	Royal Engineers.
Major-General	10	25	43
Colonel	8	28	8
Lieutenant-Colonel	25	23	23
Captain	18	16	14
Second Captain	12	12	12

63. We recommend that promotion through the ranks of the Royal Engineers should proceed at the same rate as in the Royal Artillery, independently of vacancies, and should be given on the completion of certain fixed periods of service in the several ranks, those periods to be fixed for the several ranks at somewhat above the average time after which promotion of corresponding rank in the line get their pay, or offers of retirement.

64. The organization of the Royal Engineers ranks of no difficulty in thus dealing with the seven ranks of the corps, while the circumstances, under which the officers of the Royal Engineers are detached, facilitate in large numbers and on staff duties, would make it the such an arrangement; and it is obvious that the officers several periods are fixed with fairness to all ranks promotion in the corps will be practically uniform avoidance of any supersession, other than what occasionally happen, over officers of other corps. promotions only occur on vacancies.

65. It may, indeed, be observed that the emoluments attending the posts for which Engineer officers are eligible, justify the required in that the service which secures to them substantive promotion should be fixed somewhat above the general average in other branches of the army, and that would have the advantage of rendering improbable if not impossible, any supersession by them over other officers, as the result of promotion after fixed periods.

66. If this scheme of promotion is granted forthwith to the Royal Engineers, we consider that it removes to them the right of any reason for granting from the lower ranks, as voluntary retirements in Artillery. The large demands proposed for the Royal Artillery are, it is understood, for Engineer officers in appointments of cadets; to be followed by extra ving been conceded that and in the face of the fact ha unavoidable in consesuch extra appointments arise of the service, we find quence of the actual requirement voluntary retirements that it impossible to recommend the trained officers of the to pension should be granted to corps.

specifically referred to the 64. Of the several points foregoing report, stated our committee, we have, in c ency of adopting, with or opinion as to the "expe sulsory periods either of age without relaxation, consut from ranks below that of or service for retirem colonel."

65. We not only co sider that such compulsory retirement is inexpedie in itself, but we are convinced that its adoption w ld be the case cible of the most serious objections as to the expediency of 66. On the third point; "the relative expediency of placing officers retired compulsorily at 60, on a list of retired officers, or on a list of reserved officers, with reversionary rights as regards appointment of colonel commandant;"

67. We consider, that on the whole, the general interests of the corps would be best served by the retirement of the colonels, who are supernumerated at 60 years of age, to a reserved list, with a right to future promotion; but as we recommend the immediate abolition of the retiring pensions of £600 a-year under the existing system, we are of opinion that the colonels, on being supernumerated, should have the option of taking the £600 a-year pension on finally retiring, or of going on to the reserved list.

70. On the fourth point, the "cost of the measures to be adopted" can only be stated approximately as regards those relating to retirement. As regards those relating to promotion the following statement shows the cost during the next twenty years of the proposed temporary redundant lists in the Royal Artillery.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Addition of—		
12 Lieutenant-Colonels } Pay	7,479 9 2	
20 Captains }		
8 Second Captains	328 10 0	
Forage for 12 Field Officers		
Fuel and Light—	£ s. d.	
12 Field Officers	266 0 0	
18 Captains	283 10 0	
	550 0 0	8,358 7 2
Reduction of—		
6s. 10d., 10 at 5s. 7d.	3,935 12 6	
Fuel and Light for ditto	395 15 0	
		4,051 7 6
		4,306 19 8
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For 2 years		Nil
Temporary Redundant List—		
1st year		4,307 0 0
2nd year		8,614 0 0
3rd year		12,921 0 0
4th year		17,228 0 0
5th year		21,535 0 0
Remaining—for 7 years		173,745 0 0
Gradual Reduction by absorption—		
1st year		19,381 0 0
2nd year		15,074 10 0
3rd year		10,767 10 0
4th year		6,460 10 0
5th year		2,153 10 0
6th year		As at present.
7th year		
Total increased cost in 20 years		220,187 10 0

Or about £13,000 a-year.

71. The following is an estimate, based on actuarial calculations, of the cost during the next twenty years of promoting the officers of the Royal Engineers, after fixed periods, in lieu of on vacancies :—

ANNUAL INCREASED COST FOR PAY.

	£		£
1871-72	498	1883-84	12,450
1872-73	997	1884-85	13,281
1873-74	2,174	1885-86	13,834
1874-75	4,127	1886-87	13,911
1875-76	5,590	1887-88	12,705
1876-77	6,163	1888-89	13,082
1877-78	6,602	1889-90	14,031
1878-79	7,690	1890-91	14,788
1879-80	9,478	1890-91	15,796
1880-81	11,004	Total	188,725
1881-82	12,039		

Or under £10,000 a-year.

To this, however, must be added the consequent increase of extra pay, which is about 48 per cent. on the ordinary pay of the Royal Engineers.

72. These calculations have been made on the basis of the assumed standard periods with the addition of one year in each rank.

73. The cost of the measures proposed by us for retirements, exclusive of compulsory retirement at 60, which we only decided on, cannot readily be stated; but we do not consider that they will cause any very large increase on the sums hitherto allowed for retired pay of the two corps, with the exception of the suggested outlay of £6,000 or £6,000 a year, should it be decided to allow to that extent voluntary retirements from the lower ranks in the Royal Artillery.

74. On the fifth point, we have carefully kept in view in the foregoing recommendations "the bearing of the measure on supersession as regards other arms of the service."

75. As regards the Royal Artillery we consider that the very moderate measure we have proposed to prevent *stagnation* in promotion is obviously such as could not be the cause of any supersession by Artillery officers over officers of other branches.

As regards the Royal Engineers, we have pointed out the manner in which the proposed system of promotion after fixed periods might be arranged so as to prevent any premature cause of supersession.

77. On the sixth point, as to "extent to which the measure should be introduced at once and prospectively regard being had to vested interests."

78. To have proposed that the measures for accelerating promotion in the Royal Artillery should be deferred for two years; but that those for the Royal Engineers should be adopted at once; and that the measures for altering the system of promotion in both corps should be put into operation at the commencement of the ensuing military year, would have involved no vested interests; ought to be allowed any great weight in this matter, certainly not to the extent of postponing indefinitely, or to a distant date, the adoption of measures which the Government may deem necessary for the interests of the service, and of the general body of officers in these corps.

80. The only officers, whose cases could, in our opinion, claim any special consideration on the score of "vested interests," are those who have already acquired the right of claiming retirement under the existing regulations, or have nearly acquired such right; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that these very officers had all been many years in the service before the existing system of retirements was introduced, and that, therefore, the theory of no "vested interests" in the mere application of the prescribing intact the terms on which officers took service under the Crown,—does not apply to their cases.

81. We therefore feel justified in recommending that the right to "vested interests" in this matter should be considered only in the cases of those officers who, before the promulgation of the new rules (should our proposals be approved and carried out by the Government), have actually acquired and are prepared at once to exercise the right of retirement under one or other of the various clauses of the present regulations.

82. The foregoing recommendations are not intended by us to be applied to the officers of the late Indian Artillery and Engineers, as the terms on which those officers are serving, both as to pay and rates of promotion are wholly distinct and different from those of the British Royal Artillery; as are also the conditions on which they obtain their pensions on retirements.

83. In conclusion, we desire to observe that, in our deliberate opinion, the proposals we have made will be equally conducive to the interests of the service, whether in time of peace or in time of war. The principles on which we base our recommendations is, as already stated, whether to preserve the strength of both corps in full efficiency then to meet a temporary disproportion of ranks by large retirements; and it is obvious that the maintenance of an efficient force in these important branches of the army, capable of the fullest development in case of necessity, is the surest method of retaining during peace the necessary preparations for the contingency of war.

J. G. VIVIAN.
JOHN MILTON.

I dissent from the recommendation comprised in paragraphs from 33 to 38 relating to a proposed redundant list for officers of the Royal Artillery, as I believe it to be opposed to the well-established military principle that a junior officer may be called on to perform the duties of a superior rank; but that a senior officer should not be called on to perform the duties of an inferior grade, and that in this respect it would be likely to produce much inconvenience.

With this reservation, and adopting the alternative proposal set forth in paragraph 38, I agree to the report.

C. R. EGERTON, Deputy Adjutant General.

J. W. COOPER, Secretary.
War Office, August 6, 1870.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enteri solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

	Genli, Irvine	
671	Ulcoats, Jones	Aug. 6
699	Allarton, Gabes	Aug. 19
914	Ellen Gondy	Aug. 23
979	Glenalos, Hicks	Sept. 2
1431	Westminster, Grose	Sept. 3
906	Coringa, Ross	Sept. 5
1166	Sandringham, Hamilton	Sept. 6
1279	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	Sept. 9
1097	Eddyston, Peterson	Sept. 10
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr	Sept. 11
1293	Connemara, Hughes	Sept. 18
1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 19
1394	Tim Whiffler	Sept. 22
1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 26
784	Norwood	Sept. 29
1400	Sylvia, Telbury	Nov. 9
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Oct. 7
2108	Tennyson, Hawkins	Nov. 10
1204	Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 8
1166	Rialto, Baboo	Oct. 14
1085	Ladystone, Peterson—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 14
1271	Anerhan, Lamont	Oct. 17
993	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 17
1439	Melpemone, Whiting	Oct. 18
1067	May Queen, Ross	Oct. 26
1181	Oberon, Tevill	
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 10
687	Doxford, Robertson	Oct. 24
861	Ambroz, Carmell—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 26
990	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 26
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 15
987	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton	Nov. 4
1182	Ophelia, Sirlckthe	Nov. 10
1289	Louisa Pickles, Cockes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	
1165	Jamieson, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	
1148	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
1310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1296	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	
1117	Glendaror, Cornewall	Oct 7
1245	Nelson, Banda	Oct. 1
647	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1118	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lalla Rookh	Nov. 17
1038	St. Fillans, Nelson	Nov. 21

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	H. M. S. Magdala (s), Jarnis	Nov. 18
	H. M. S. Abyssinia (s), Leigh	Nov. 18
	H. M. S. Magpie	

FROM LONDON.

627	Woolloomooloo, Anderson	Sept. 3
954	Daphne, Grose—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 3
468	Ansari, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 18
1198	Dhulipp Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	
1745	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1293	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1745	The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
1190	City of Seringapatam	
1267	British Consul	

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1311	Orlando (s)	
1191	India (s)—Volkart Brothers	
737	Wellesley (s)	

FROM TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1200	Iris (s)	
	Thetis (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

867	Coringa, Cleverly—W. Nicol & Co.	June 1
	R. Weld and Hintfield	May 23
385	Jourdain, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1190	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct 29

FROM CALCUTTA.

666	Formosa	Sept. 14
1308	Benares—Hajee Mahomed Sooditck	Oct. 31
1425	Manscorie	
854	Alice Davis	
868	George Kendall	
187	Rescue, Messeroy.	Dec. 5

FROM RICE PORTS.

1303	Dancaino	

FROM CLYDE.

994	City of Amoy, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 28
1216	Oballenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 15
1459	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
1195	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 10
979	City of Cashmere, Byse	
1159	Colombo, Macmillan	
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17

FROM BORDEAUX.

406	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

1228	Forfarshire, Cleaver	Sept. 2
1219	Malabar, Dowdle	Sept. 26
1074	Dunmore, Wilson	Oct. 1
933	Invidia, Avelline	
1170	Beaunhamba, McCabe,—Volkart Brothers	
1435	Jeypore, McMillan	
776	Blackwater	
1150	Sanoparell, Macalpins	Oct. 28
1090	Butgere, Cosens	Nov. 3
1090	British Sceptre	Nov.
1393	British Commodore, Queen	Nov. 5

FROM NEWCASTLE.

462	Harwood	Nov 2
1196	Marietta	June 1
757	Berlin, Small	Sept. 27
666	Niatd	
779	Johanna	
819	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	
1195	Elizabeth Fry	Oct. 25

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1943	Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.	
1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	
1149	Palm Tree—L. A. & A. Co.	
1090	Romania—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1090	E. P. Bouovie	
838	Lepanto	Oct. 26
787	Caldero, Maxted	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

583	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattec	July 12
373	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
487	Sarah, Watson	
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
1193	Marietta	Sept. 2
1074	May Queen	Sept. 27
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	Oct. 3
981	Princess, Somsworthy, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Bonnie Scovell	
504	Acacia	Oct. 10
900	Ardbeg Hobson	Nov. 8

FROM RANGOON.

1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	
933	Louisa	

FROM TYNE.

1060	Americana, France	

FROM HONGKONG.

563	Faiza Allum	
481	Brer kburn Buoy, Jack	

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India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
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(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE) LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of LADIES of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woolle n, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Preserved Provisions
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NATIONAL …

CURRENT DE…
The Bank opens Current Deposit… at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on… from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows interest as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Direc…
JAMES …RAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th M… and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April… and by Act No. VIII. of 1868, of the Legislative Council of In…
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Ho… Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, Ransay.
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TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills on the above places, and on all principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balance.
All orders relative to the purchase and sale of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
A moderate charge of Security for Dividends, Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HASTINGS CASTLE,
Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION, at the ROOMS of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, COMMISSION AGENTS, Bank and Tract Society, Esplanade.
A few new and second-hand Malvern Dog-Carts, Landau Sociable, Buggy Waggonettes, Brougham, Palankin Office Shigrams and other Carriages.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th December 1870.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands as the Government Monopoly Commissioners consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sales.

		Cash.	Credit.
No. 1	CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine..... per 1,000 Rs.	80 0	Rs. 88 0
No. 1	HABANOS ..... " "	84 0	92 0
No. 2	CORTADOS ..... " "	42 0	46 0
No. 2	HABANOS ..... " "	45 0	50 0
No. 2	CAVITE BRAND ..... " "	48 0	54 0
No. 2	Do. do. in box...		
No. 3	CORTADOS..... of 200...per box	12 0	14 0
	Do. do. 1,000	40 0	48 0

Of the above: CLARO is delicate and delicately flavoured; OSCURO are rich, aromatic, and full-flavoured.

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere :—

CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125.....	per box.	21 8		24 0
LONDRES CLARO.....	do.	10 0		11 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO.....	do.	21 8		24 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER.....	do.	18 0		20 0
VEGUROS.....	do. (expected shortly) ...	21 8		24 0

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ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by
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THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
FOUNDED A.D. 1844.
ENDOWED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VICTORIA.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 103, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.
PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS AT A given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.
NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons effecting Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, and are entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.
CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.
DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at the Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
Required for an ASSURANCE of Rs. 1,000 for the Whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians. With Profits.	Civilians. Without Profits.	Military and Naval. Without Profits.	Military and Naval. With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Agent—Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 90,000.
Invested Capital and Accumulations ..... £4,59,736.
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq. | W. P. Hunter, Esq. and
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | C. Pulle, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

In the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled to the great confidence, to which the Assured in Public to the fluctuations to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of insuring on Life.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and, without being affected by the risk of a rash competition with other offices, it has attained a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security of the Assured, can be safely given.

Tables of Rates for India have been specially calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1869, was 9,512 securing..... £8,035,615- 6-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was..... £1,892,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were..... £5,845,705-18- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1869.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 430 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ..... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium..... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above..... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to the Assured.

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i.e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short Term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—